

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

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“ O’er the land of the free, and the home of the brave ”

CITIZENSHIP
in the
UNITED STATES

By

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and Practical Civil Government"

Introduction by

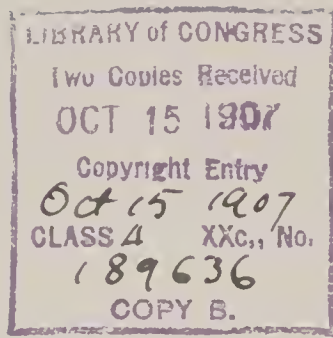
PRESIDENT J. H. FINLEY

College of the City of New York

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American League for Citizenship Training

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Introduction

This little book is published by the American League for Citizenship Training, for the promotion of good citizenship.

It is designed for the use both of those who desire to become citizens and of those who wish to become better informed as citizens.

It is written in the form of question and answer. The questions are those which one wishing to know the conditions and duties of citizenship would naturally ask, and the answers give such facts as every citizen should know. The alien who would become a citizen should, first of all, have an understanding of the Naturalization Laws. And while a copy of these laws may be obtained on application to the Department of Commerce and Labor, this fact is not generally known, and such information as aliens obtain comes, for the most part, through hearsay. It is for this reason that considerable space has been given to a careful summing up of the contents of these laws, in such language as will, it is hoped, make them easily understood.

Every citizen should become familiar with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. But the fact that these documents are published, as a rule, only in text-books ranging in price from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half, prohibits their wide circulation and makes familiarity with them difficult for the great majority of citizens. Moreover, text-books on

Civics and Politics are designed primarily for students, and their circulation, therefore, is generally limited.

The purpose of the League in issuing this little book is to provide in clear and correct form, fundamental and much needed information concerning the organization and principles of our government.

The American League for Citizenship Training was incorporated under the law of the State of New York in 1906. It aims to do a distinctively educational work along citizenship lines: to elevate citizenship by training citizens in the principles and practice of American self-government. As explained in its Certificate of Incorporation, its purpose is "to institute, cultivate, promote and direct an educational movement for citizenship training in political, industrial, social, economic, ethical and related subjects, by means of lectures, conferences, classes, clubs and otherwise; to publish, in reports and otherwise, such information and statements as may tend to promote a better understanding of social, political, and economic conditions; to be co-operative with and helpful to all other organizations tending to promote civic betterment."

It has been the observation of those interested in the organization of the League that our country is entering upon what might be termed a period of civic renaissance, evidenced in part by an awakening of the public conscience and a growing interest in the conduct of public affairs. For this reason, among others, the time seems propitious for the promulgation of a movement such as that contemplated in the organization of the League. It is not intended that it shall supersede or detract from the work now being done by other organizations in the inter-

ests of good citizenship, but rather that it shall co-operate in every way possible with all such organizations. Indeed, the League hopes to become a sort of clearing house among the various organizations of similar nature. It has taken a name so broad and so inclusive of all work for civic betterment that it should be possible for it to be of material service to all other organizations whose objects are consistent with its own.

The League would impress upon all citizens the duty of giving of their thought, time and influence for the furtherance of good government and clean politics; it would inculcate sentiments of nationality and of civic patriotism, and it would uphold by every means possible the principles and standards of government laid down in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

J. H. FINLEY.

September 23rd, 1907
New York

Contents

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION, ...	3
CONTENTS, ...	6
THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER, ...	7
AMERICA, ...	9
CITIZENSHIP—ITS BEGINNINGS, ...	11
CITIZENSHIP, ...	15
NATURALIZATION, ...	16
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, ...	25
THE PRESIDENT, ...	25
THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET, ...	28
CIVIL SERVICE, ...	30
CONGRESS, ...	31
STATE GOVERNMENT, ...	36
THE GOVERNOR, ...	38
LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ...	40
TAXATION, ...	41
ELECTIONS, ...	43
COURTS, ...	46

APPENDIX

POPULATION, ...	i.
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, ...	iii.
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, ...	vi.

The Star-Spangled Banner

O SAY, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there!
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band, who so vauntingly swore,
'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave—
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their loved home and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust"—
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
While the land of the free is the home of the brave.

—Francis Scott Key, 1814.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

America

MY country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song:
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong!

Our father's God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

Samuel F. Smith, 1832.



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Citizenship—Its Beginnings

July 4th, 1776, marks the beginning of the Independence of the United States of America. On this date the subjects of the British Crown, living in this country as colonists, declared themselves free and absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; declared, moreover, all political connection between them, as United Colonies, and the State of Great Britain dissolved, and that as independent states, they had power "to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do."

This was a proclamation to the world, made by the people's representatives in Congress assembled at Philadelphia, Pa., and it proved a momentous step in the destiny of the nation. At the time, the Colonies of Great Britain in America numbered thirteen (all being the outgrowth, indirectly, of the first permanent English settlement made at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, and of the settlement made at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620). Great Britain's claim to American territory was by right of discovery, but this claim was contested by other nations who had also made settlements here—the Dutch, the Spaniards, the French and the Swedes. These latter nations, however, were gradually overcome and dispossessed, so that, at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the people of America, although predominantly English in blood, language, customs, and institutions, had become, through the experiences and vicissitudes of life together in this new country, Americans. No longer would they, as Americans, bear the yoke of taxation without representation, no longer would they have foreign soldiers quartered upon them in times of peace, no longer would they be restricted in trade and the manufacture of goods, no longer would they submit

to the rule of a Prince whom they considered and declared "unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

The liberty which had been thus proclaimed was still to be gained, however, for the British Crown did not willingly give up its claim to American territory or its rule over the American Colonies. Indeed, America's long struggle for independence had already been precipitated before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and what is known in American history as the War of the Revolution was then under way.

Its beginning was on April 19th, 1775, when, at Lexington, Mass., was fired the first shot for liberty, that shot "heard round the world." It ended at Yorktown, Pa., Oct. 19th, 1781, when the British general, Cornwallis, surrendered to the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, George Washington. The Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris, France, Sept. 3rd, 1783, and on Nov. 25th of that year, known in history as "Evacuation Day," the British took their departure down the Bay of New York's harbor—and America was free.

During the time from the beginning of the Revolutionary War, April 19th, 1775, to the Treaty of Paris, Sept. 3rd, 1783, and from that date to April 30th 1789, when George Washington took the oath of office as the first President of the United States, the American people had been learning, through experience, the truth of the maxim, "united we stand, divided we fall"—an experience which crystallized itself in the motto adopted by the nation, "E pluribus unum,"—from many, one.

The signing of the Declaration of Independence left each of the thirteen united colonies free to form its own State government. In most instances this was done by the adoption of a State constitution, though in some States the charter rights and privileges of colonial organization, granted by Great Britain, were so liberal as to serve the purpose of a constitution for a considerable time.

On July 9th, 1778, there came into existence what was known as the Confederated Union, whose Articles of

Confederation bound the States "in a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare." This form of centralized government, however, proved unsuccessful. It was a government of the States and not of the people: a government in which thirteen sovereign and independent States were acting together, not as one republic, but as thirteen separate republics. In the Confederation, the powers of government were unevenly balanced. The legislative power was vested in a Congress to which each State sent delegates, but the executive and judicial powers were vested in the States. The Congress could make laws equally binding on all the States, but it was left to each State to give enforcement and interpretation to such laws.

How, then, were these sister republics, each zealous for her own rights as a sovereign and independent State, to be welded together into one great and mighty nation? They feared a central government; they feared one another; and yet they were bound to each other by all the ties of a common heritage. Surely no more serious question had confronted the American people since their declared independence.

Again, therefore, and in Philadelphia, the people's representatives assembled to consider in convention an important national issue. In that city, in the year 1787, what is known in history as "the Constitutional Convention," held secret sessions from May to September, and at the close of its last session was turned another page in our national history.

The president of this convention was George Washington, and with the exception of Rhode Island, every State in the Confederation through one or more representatives, had part in the deliberations. After a careful review of the Articles of Confederation they were declared incompetent to serve as the frame-work of a national organization, and in their place was drawn up that masterpiece of statesmanship, the Constitution of the United States. This was presented to the Congress of

the Confederation with the recommendation that it be referred to the various States for ratification and adoption. One of its articles provided that its ratification by nine States, each in convention assembled, should mean its establishment between those States. The State of Delaware set the example, ratifying unanimously, December 8th, 1787; but to New Hampshire, as the ninth State to ratify, must be accorded the honor of establishing the government of the Constitution, and thus bringing into existence what has become the priceless heritage of all who have sought American shores—"a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Citizenship

Who are citizens of the United States?

According to the Constitution of the United States, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

Does the Constitution lay any restriction upon the States as to a citizen's right to vote?

Only that contained in the Fifteenth Amendment: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Have all citizens the right to vote?

No; only those who have the qualifications of electors.

How are the qualifications of electors determined?

By each State in its election and ballot-box laws.

What are the qualifications of electors as to age?

It is a uniform law in all the States that an elector must have attained the age of twenty-one years.

What are the qualifications as to sex?

In all but four States, men only are permitted to vote. The States of Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah grant equal electoral rights to women also, even to the extent of holding office. Some other States give to women a restricted ballot, allowing them to vote on questions pertaining to schools or other purely local affairs.

Are there character qualifications?

Only to the extent that in nearly every State persons convicted of state prison offences are denied the right to

vote. Such, however, may regain citizenship by a pardon from the governor.

Are there educational qualifications?

In most of the States, no; Connecticut, Wyoming, and Massachusetts, however, have an educational qualification to this extent, that every elector must give evidence of his ability to read English. In Massachusetts he must also be able, at least, to write his name.

What are the requirements as to residence?

The election laws of each State define the length of time required to gain a voting residence within its territory. These requirements vary from one year in the precinct, town and county, and two in the State, to the mere requirement of six months within the State.

Is tax-paying a condition affecting an elector's right to vote?

In a few States the payment of a small poll tax is required before an elector may exercise his right to vote.

Is there, in any of the States, a religious qualification?

Absolutely none.

What classes are excluded from suffrage?

Idiots, insane, and paupers.

What is the law as to the registration of electors?

As a rule, electors are required to be registered before they can take part in an election.

NATURALIZATION

What is the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization?

It is a bureau established by Act of Congress, June 29, 1906, in the Department of Commerce and Labor,

the purpose of which is to provide a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States.

Who is the head of this Bureau?

An officer termed the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who is under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. At the various ports of entry are also officers in charge, termed Commissioners of Immigration.

What is a certificate of landing?

It is a copy of the register which a Commissioner of Immigration at a port of entry gives to each alien who is allowed to land—a most valuable paper to the alien who intends to become a citizen. It gives his name, age, occupation, personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes), his place of birth, his last residence, intended place of residence in the United States, date of arrival, and, if entered through a port, name of vessel on which he arrived.

What courts have the right to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States?

The exclusive right is given to the following courts: The United States Circuit and District courts, including the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; also all courts of record, in any State or Territory, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

What is the first step which an alien must take to become a citizen?

He must make application to the *court* in the *judicial* district in which he is a resident.

What is meant by an alien's declaration of intention to become a citizen?

It is the first paper taken out in the process of gaining citizenship. Blank forms are furnished for this purpose to

clerks of courts by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. In taking out this paper, the alien must declare on oath before the clerk or his authorized deputy, that it is his *bona fide* intention to renounce absolutely and forever all foreign allegiance. He must also state that he is not an anarchist, a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to reside permanently therein.

How old must an alien be when he takes out his first citizenship papers?

He must have reached the age of eighteen years.

How long must he have been a resident in the country before he can declare his intention of becoming a citizen?

He may make this declaration on the day of his arrival, provided he has reached the required age.

With his declaration of intention filed, what is the next step the alien must take in the process of becoming a citizen?

In not *less* than *two*, nor *more* than *seven years*, after he has made his declaration of intention, he must make and file, in duplicate, his petition for citizenship, signed in his own handwriting and duly verified. Herein he must state his full name, his place of residence, his occupation, and, if possible, the date and place of his birth, the place from which he emigrated, date and place of his arrival in the United States, and, if entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived. If he is married, he must state the name of his wife, and, if possible, the country of her nativity, and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition; if he has children, the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each at the time of the filing of the petition.

What other special requirements are there in the petition to which the alien must make answer?

He must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in, or opposed to organized government, or a member of, or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. He must state also that he is not a polygamist, nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that it is his intention to reside permanently within the United States, and to renounce forever, all foreign allegiance. He must also prove that he is able to speak the English language, and that he has been a resident of the United States *continuously for a period of five years*.

Does the law require an alien to make his declaration of intention and file his petition for naturalization in the same court?

It does not; although he must state in his petition the time when, and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen.

Can an alien who is unable to speak the English language become a citizen?

He can not, although an exception is made in the case of aliens who are physically unable to comply with the law, if they are otherwise qualified to become citizens; and in the case of aliens, who, having declared their intention to become citizens, make homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States and comply in all respects with the laws providing for homestead entries of such land.

How many witnesses does the law require of the applicant in his petition for citizenship?

His petition must be verified by the affidavits of at least *two credible witnesses* who are citizens of the United States, and who state in their affidavits that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of *at least five years con-*

tinuously, and of the State, Territory, or District in which the application was made, for the period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of the petition. They must also state that they each have personal knowledge that he is of good moral character, and that he is in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

How may a petitioner establish his five years' residence within the United States when only a part of that period has been in the State, Territory, or District in which he files his petition?

If he has been in the State, Territory, or District for more than one year, he may establish the remaining portion of his five years' residence by the depositions of two or more witnesses who are citizens of the United States, upon notice to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to the United States Attorney for the district in which the witnesses may reside.

What is the duty of the Clerk of the Court after the filing of a petition?

He must immediately give notice thereof by posting in a public and conspicuous place in his office, or in the building in which his office is situated, under an appropriate heading, the name, nativity and residence of the alien, names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf and the date, as nearly as may be, for the final hearing of the petition.

Where must the final hearing of a petition be held?

In open court where the applicant and witnesses must be examined under oath.

How soon after filing the petition for naturalization may the court take action thereon?

In no case may final action be had upon a petition until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing and posting of same.

What does the law state about the granting of certificates before an election?

No certificates of naturalization may be issued by any court within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within the jurisdiction of such court.

What does the law state concerning the naturalization of an alien who has an hereditary title or has been a member of any order of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came?

If such an alien applies to be admitted to citizenship, he must make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court in which his application is made, and his renunciation must be so recorded in the court's records.

Has an alien the right to change his name in his petition to become a citizen?

Upon petition of an alien for a change of name, the court may, in its discretion, and as part of the process of naturalization, issue a decree authorizing such change, and the certificate of naturalization must be issued in accordance therewith.

What fees may the Clerk of the Court collect in naturalization proceedings?

For receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof, \$1.00; for making, filing, and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States, and for the final hearing thereon, \$2.00; and for entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, if granted, \$2.00; a total of \$5.00.

What witness fees may be required of the petitioner for naturalization?

The Clerk of the Court may require him to deposit a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpoenaing and paying the legal fees of any witnesses for whom

he may request a subpoena, and, upon the final discharge from the clerk, the customary and usual witness fees from the moneys which the petitioner shall have paid to the clerk for such purposes, and the residue, if any, must be returned by the clerk to the petitioner.

Is any nationality excluded from citizenship?

By laws passed in 1882, the naturalization of Chinamen is prohibited.

What special privilege is accorded an alien soldier of the United States Army who wishes to become a citizen?

He may be admitted to citizenship on the expiration of one year's residence, if he has reached the age of twenty-one years, and gives proof of good moral character and has received an honorable discharge from the service.

What special privilege is accorded an alien who has enlisted or may enlist in the United States Navy or the marine corps?

If an alien twenty-one years of age and upward has served five consecutive years in the navy and gives evidence of good moral character and proof of an honorable discharge from the service, he may, on application, be admitted to citizenship.

What privilege is accorded alien seamen of merchant vessels who make application to become citizens?

If an alien seaman has served three years on board a merchant vessel of the United States and can produce a certificate of honorable discharge and good conduct during service, he may, on making his declaration of intention, make also his application for citizenship. Every such seaman is deemed a citizen after the filing of his declaration of intention to become a citizen.

What is the law as to citizenship of minors born of alien parentage?

The children of naturalized parents, if they were under

age at the time of their parents' naturalization, are considered citizens of the United States.

What is the law as to the citizenship of children, born abroad, whose parents are citizens of the United States?

They are also citizens of the United States.

What provision is made relative to the widow and minor children of an alien who, having made his declaration of intention, dies before he is actually naturalized?

His widow and minor children may, by complying with other provisions of the Naturalization Act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Can citizenship certificates be canceled after they have once been granted?

It is considered in law *prima facie* evidence of a lack of intention on the part of an alien to become a permanent citizen of the United States if, within five years after the issuance of his certificate, he returns to the country of his nativity, or goes to any other foreign country, and takes permanent residence therein. Moreover, in the absence of countervailing evidence, such fact is sufficient to authorize the cancellation of his certificate as fraudulent, and the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries are admonished through the Department of State to furnish the Department of Justice with the names of those, within their respective jurisdiction, who have such certificates of citizenship, and who have taken permanent residence in the country of their nativity or in any other foreign country; which statements, duly certified, are admissible in evidence in all courts in proceedings to cancel certificates of citizenship.

What are the penalties for issuing and procuring fraudulent certificates of citizenship?

Any person who knowingly procures naturalization in violation of the provisions of the Naturalization Act may

be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or may be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both; and upon conviction, the court in which such conviction is had is authorized to adjudge and declare the final order admitting such person to citizenship void. Moreover, any person, who knowingly aids, advises, or encourages any person, not entitled thereto, to apply or to secure naturalization, or to file the preliminary papers declaring an intent to become a citizen of the United States, or who in any naturalization proceeding knowingly procures or gives false testimony as to any material fact required to be proved in such proceeding, may be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. No person, however, may be prosecuted, tried or punished for any crime arising under the provisions of the Naturalization Act unless the indictment is found, or the information filed, within five years next after the commission of such crime.

What provision has been made in the Naturalization Act to prohibit the issuance of fraudulent certificates?

All blank certificates to be used in naturalization proceedings are now issued by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and clerks of courts must account for all certificates of citizenship issued to them by the Bureau. If a certificate of citizenship is defaced or injured in such manner as to prevent its use, it cannot be destroyed, but must be returned to the Bureau. In case any clerk should fail to return or properly account for any certificate furnished by the Bureau, he is liable to the United States in the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt for each and every certificate not properly accounted for or returned. It is also the duty of the Clerk of the Court to send to the Bureau at Washington duplicate copies of each certificate of a declaration of intention and of all petitions issued by the court affecting or relating to the naturalization of aliens within thirty days after issuing same.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

What is the United States as to its form of government?

It is a representative democracy—a form of government in which the people rule through representatives of their own choosing.

What are the powers of government?

Legislative or law-making ; executive or law-enforcing ; and judicial or law-interpreting.

What is the fundamental law in the government of the United States.

The written Constitution.

What great principle is laid down in the Constitution as to the powers of government?

That each shall be separately and independently administered.

THE PRESIDENT

Who may become president of the United States?

Any native-born citizen may be elected by the people to serve as the nation's Chief Executive.

How is the President elected?

In accordance with the Constitution, by an electoral college, the members of which are elected by the people of each State to represent the State in the election of the President. The members of the electoral college are termed Presidential electors.

What is the date fixed by Congress for the election of Presidential electors?

The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the year of a Presidential election.

When and where do the members of the electoral college meet?

The second Monday in the January following their election, the Presidential electors of each State meet as a rule in their own State capital and there cast their votes for President and Vice-President, on separate ballots.

How is the vote of the electoral college determined?

The vote of each State is sealed in a box and sent by mail to the President of the Senate at Washington. A duplicate vote is also sent by special messenger from each State, and delivered in person to the President of the Senate. The vote of all the States is counted by tellers in the presence of both Houses of Congress, on the second Wednesday in February.

How is it that it is possible to determine the election of a President and Vice-President before the counting of the electoral votes?

This possibility is due to the fact that the members of the electoral college are pledged, before their election, to vote in the college for certain candidates, if elected.

Can a President and a Vice-President be elected from the same State?

No.

What is the President's term of office?

Four years, with the possibility of re-election.

What becomes of a President after his term of office has expired?

He retires to the life of a private citizen, the government making no provision for ex-Presidents.

In case of the President's death or inability to perform the duties of office, who then assumes control?

The Vice-President, who is elected at the same time as the President and for the same term.

In case of the Vice-President's death or inability to perform the duties of office, who assumes control?

In accordance with a law passed by Congress, called the Presidential Succession Act, the members of the cabinet in the following order: the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Can the President be removed from office?

All civil officers of the United States, including the President, may be removed from office by impeachment proceedings.

What is meant by impeachment of an officer?

It is to accuse him of high crimes and misdemeanors as a public office-holder, and to place him on trial before the proper court.

What are the principal functions of the Presidential office?

According to the Constitution, the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the several State militias when actually in the service of the country; he is empowered to grant pardons and reprieves for crimes against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; he may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, make treaties, appoint ambassadors, public ministers and consuls, Supreme and other United States Court Judges, and all United States officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for; he must, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend for its consideration such measures or laws as he may judge necessary and expedient; he may also express his disapprobation of the acts of Congress through the exercise of his veto power; he must receive ambassadors and other public ministers, and see that all laws are faithfully executed.

When is the President inaugurated?

On March 4th after his election.

What oath of office is taken by the President before entering upon his duties?

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Where is the official residence of the President?

The President, with his family, during his term of office, occupies the Executive Mansion, at Washington, District of Columbia, known as the "White House." Here he receives and entertains distinguished visitors and diplomats, and on stated occasions public receptions are held. The White House and grounds, are, as a rule, open to visitors every day in the week, except Sunday.

Where does the President transact official business?

In offices attached to the White House, where also meetings of the Cabinet are held, and visitors received.

What official title is given to the President, and how is he distinguished from other citizens?

His official title in office is simply "Mr. President," and in no way is he distinguished from other citizens; he wears no robe of office, no uniform, no regalia. There is no attempt, indeed, in any way on the part of the President or the government to surround the Presidential office with any display of show, pomp, or extravagance. The President, while shown all the deference due to his high office, is, nevertheless, first, last, and always one of the people.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET

What is the President's Cabinet?

It is a body composed of heads of the several executive departments of the national government, meeting in con-



WHITE HOUSE, MAIN ENTRANCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

sultation with the President. It is not an official body; it has no part in legislation, nor is it mentioned in the Constitution.

How have the executive departments of the government been created?

By Congress, as the growth and development of the country have demanded.

How many members are there in the Cabinet?

Since 1903, when the Department of Commerce and Labor was created, the Cabinet has been composed of nine members, viz.: the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

How are the Cabinet members selected?

They are selected and appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

For how long a time do they hold office?

They are appointed for no definite period, being subject at all times to the pleasure of the President and his power of removal. It is customary, however, for all members of the Cabinet to resign on the incoming of a new President, as it is intended that each President shall be free to select as members of his official family, such men as are pleasing to him, and will, in his opinion, give honor and credit to his administration.

CIVIL SERVICE

By what method are government employees selected?

About half of them through what is known as the Classified Civil Service. Others hold their office through political appointment.

What is the Classified Civil Service?

It is a method of filling positions by means of competitive examinations, held at least twice a year in the District of Columbia and the various States and Territories. For appointments at Washington, there is an apportionment among the States on the basis of population.

Are these examinations open to all citizens?

Yes; without discrimination as to sex, color, political or religious opinions.

Who has charge and control of the Civil Service examinations?

The Civil Service Commission.

What is the Civil Service Commission, and how are its members appointed?

It is a commission of three members, created by act of Congress in 1883 to improve the Civil Service of the government. Its members are appointed by the President, with the condition that only two of them may belong to the same political party. They are responsible for all rules and regulations governing the Civil Service examinations.

How may one gain information as to the rules and regulations of the Classified Civil Service?

A manual of information will be furnished to any one upon application to the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C.

CONGRESS

What is the Congress of the United States?

It is the legislative or law-making body of the national government, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. In this body all legislative powers granted in the Constitution are vested.

How are the members of Congress elected?

The members of the Senate are elected by the State Legislatures, the Constitution providing that each State be represented by two senators. The members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people from the congressional districts of the States, one member being elected from each district.

Into how many congressional districts is a State divided?

It depends upon its population and the ratio of apportionment, with the exception that the Constitution provides that every State, whether its population equals the ratio of apportionment or not, shall have at least one Representative.

What is meant by the ratio of apportionment?

It is the number of inhabitants entitled to one representative in Congress—that number being fixed by Congress every tenth year after each official census. It is the duty of each State Legislature, on learning the ratio fixed by Congress, to divide its territory into as many congressional districts as the population and the ratio permit.

Under what conditions does a State have a representative at large?

When the population of a State entitles it to but one representative, this one represents the people of the State at large. And when the population of a State has been divided by the ratio of apportionment and the number of congressional districts determined, if the fraction remaining is more than half the ratio, that State is entitled to another representative who represents the State at large.

What is the term of office of a United States Senator, and what are his necessary qualifications?

The term of office of a Senator is six years. He must have attained the age of thirty years, have been nine

years a citizen of the United States, and, when elected, an inhabitant of the State from which elected.

What is the term of office of a Representative, and what are his necessary qualifications?

The term of office of a representative or Congressman is for two years. He must have attained the age of twenty-five years, have been seven years a citizen of the United States, and, when elected, an inhabitant of the State from which elected.

May Senators and Representatives be re-elected at the expiration of their term?

Yes ; as often as their constituents choose to elect them.

Who is the presiding officer of the Senate?

The Vice-President of the United States, by virtue of his office. Not being a member of the Senate, he has no vote, except in case of a tie. The Senate always elects, however, a president *pro tempore*, who serves in the absence of the Vice-President.

Who is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives?

A member of the House, elected from the body of Representatives, and termed the Speaker.

Why is the Senate never dissolved?

According to Constitutional provision, Senators are divided into three classes, the terms of one-third expiring every two years. The purpose of this arrangement is to keep the Senate always in existence.

What are the powers of Congress?

They are defined in the Constitution, and include the adjustment of all questions which affect the nation as a whole, such as interstate and international relationships ; the regulation of duties, imposts and excises, that they may be uniform throughout the United States ; the making of laws affecting naturalization, coinage, post-

offices and post-roads; and the passing of such measures as affect the defence, protection and general welfare of the United States.

When does Congress meet?

By the terms of the Constitution, it must meet at least once every year, the first Monday in December being the date of its convening. This date can be changed only by Act of Congress.

What is meant by long, short, and special sessions of Congress?

The first session of a new Congress is termed the long session; the next session, which convenes in December of the second year, is termed the short session; any extra session, called by the President for a special purpose, is termed a special session.

What is meant by the forming of a new Congress?

As the members of the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the terms of all members expire at the same time, a new Congress is said to be formed whenever a new House comes into existence. The First Congress, for instance, after the adoption of the Constitution, convened March 4, 1789—the year of Washington's inauguration—and expired March 4, 1791. The fifty-ninth Congress, therefore, which ended March 4, 1907, marked the dissolution of the fifty-ninth House of Representatives.

What is meant by the "majority" and the "minority" in Congress?

The party in power in either House is termed the "majority," the members of all other parties being termed the "minority."

How is the work of Congress carried on?

Largely through specially appointed committees upon whom devolves the detail work of legislation. In the Senate, the membership of each committee is determined

by ballot, while in the House the membership of committees is determined by the Speaker.

What is meant by the introduction of a bill in Congress?

A bill is simply a draft of a proposed law, which may originate or be introduced in either House, it being the privilege and right of all members, either of the Senate or the House, to introduce bills.

What is the method of procedure after a bill has been introduced?

It is numbered, placed on file, and referred to the appropriate committee.

Are bills carried over from one Congress to another?

No; each Congress makes its own calendar. A bill, however, introduced into one Congress, and not acted upon, may be re-introduced into another Congress as a new bill.

When does a bill become a law?

When it has been read in each House three times, received a majority vote in, and been signed by the presiding officer of each House, and by the President.

How may the President veto a bill?

By returning it without his signature.

How may a bill be passed over the President's veto?

By receiving, on reconsideration, a two-thirds vote in each House.

When may a bill become a law without the President's signature, or without reconsideration?

The Constitution gives to the President ten days in which to consider a bill, and affix his signature. In case he fails to return it within that time, with his signature, it becomes a law without such signature.

What special prerogative is given the House of Representatives?

The Constitution provides that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." The sole power of impeachment, by Constitutional provision, is also vested in the House of Representatives, though the Senate becomes the court for the trial of impeachments.

STATE GOVERNMENT

What is the governing law of a State?

Its written constitution.

Are all State constitutions alike?

No; each State frames its own constitution, which must, however, in every case conform to the principles of government laid down in the national Constitution.

What is the legislative or law-making body of a State?

The State Legislature.

How do State Legislatures compare with Congress?

They are alike in form of organization; that is, all State Legislatures are composed of two houses, the upper house, invariably termed the Senate, and the lower house, the House of Representatives, or the Assembly.

How is the membership of a State Legislature determined?

In most States the underlying principle determining the membership of both houses of a State Legislature is proportional representation, the State being divided into a certain number of senatorial and representative or assembly districts, each made to include, approximately, the number of inhabitants entitled to elect one representative. In the State of New York, the constitution provides that the State shall be divided into fifty senatorial and one hundred and fifty assembly districts, this number to re-

main fixed regardless of the increase of the State's population. In some of the New England States the town is made the unit of representation in the assembly, one representative being elected to represent each town without regard to population. This is not, of course, proportional representation.

What provision is made for the changing of district boundaries with the changing and increase of population?

State Legislatures are empowered at certain intervals to rearrange districts of representation in accordance with a ratio of apportionment based upon the principle of proportional representation.

Who are the presiding officers in the houses of a State Legislature?

The presiding officer of the Senate, termed the President, is either the Lieutenant-Governor of the State or is elected from the membership of the body. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, or Assembly, termed the Speaker, is invariably elected from the membership of the body.

How is the work of a State Legislature carried on?

For the purpose of facilitating investigation of the State's needs, and for consideration of proposed legislation, the membership of both houses is sub-divided into committees. In the making of laws, bills that have been introduced must pass through much the same course of procedure as in Congress.

What are the powers of a State Legislature?

To make such laws regulating personal and property relationships as affect the people of the State as a whole, and are not at variance with the State or national Constitution.

How often do State Legislatures meet?

This is determined either by the State constitution or

by State law. In some States the Legislature meets every year; in others, once in two years; and in a few States, only every third or fourth year.

For how long a time are State Legislatures convened?

In some States there is no time limit; in others, the number of days in which sessions may be held is fixed by law; and in a few States, if sessions are prolonged beyond a certain number of days, no compensation is allowed for the extra time.

Where is the principal business of a State transacted?

In the Capitol Building, at the State's capital. Here the Governor invariably has his office, and the sessions of the State Legislature are convened.

What are some of the institutions provided for by State government?

In all States there are charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions, controlled, administered and supported by the State. Many States also maintain State universities, agricultural colleges, schools of mines, etc.

THE GOVERNOR

What is the official title given to the Governor of a State?

"His Excellency."

What are the powers of the chief executive of a State?

The powers of the Governor, like those of the President, are chiefly executive. He is responsible for the enforcement of State laws; he has a veto power over State legislation, the power of pardon for State offences, and certain military authority, owing to his position as commander-in-chief of the State militia.

What is a Governor's term of office?

There is no uniform rule; it varies in the different States from one to four years.

How is a Governor elected?

By direct vote of the people.

Can he be removed from office?

He may be if his acts warrant impeachment proceedings.

Who is the Governor's lawful successor in office in case of his death or inability to perform his duties?

In the majority of States, the Lieutenant-Governor; otherwise the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, respectively. In the absence of the Governor from the State at any time, his duties may devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor.

How is the administrative work of State government carried on?

In general, through the following State officers: a Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Comptroller or Auditor, whose duties are much the same in the various States, and are not dissimilar to those performed by the corresponding officers in the national government. An additional officer in most of the States is the Superintendent of Public Instruction, sometimes termed the Commissioner of Education. There are also various boards or commissions appointed, to whom special administrative work is committed.

Are these State officers elected or appointed?

As a rule, they are elected by direct vote of the people, as is the Governor; therefore, they are in no way responsible to him for the performance of their duties. There is no body in State organization corresponding to the President's Cabinet.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

What are the local sub-divisions of a State's government?

The township, the county, the village, and the city.

What principle of State organization governs these local sub-divisions or political units?

That each shall have the right to govern itself in all matters pertaining to local affairs.

How is the territorial area of these units or divisions of government determined and fixed?

In States of the Public Domain, the territorial extent of the township is uniform, being six miles square, or thirty-six square miles in area, made so by survey of the national government. In States outside the Public Domain, which were never uniformly surveyed, the boundaries of townships, or towns, are irregular in area, and are determined by State Legislature. So, likewise, are determined in all States the boundaries of county, village, and city.

What are some of the functions of local government?

The building and maintenance of school houses, highways and bridges, and the providing for such other local and public improvements as grow out of community life; the care of the poor and unfortunate; the enforcement of law and order, and the protection of life and property in the community.

What is meant by incorporation of township, county, village, or city?

There is a provision in the government of each State whereby, for political purposes, the township, the county, the village, or the city may become organized as a public corporation with the power to legislate or make laws within certain limits for local purposes, which laws are termed by-laws or ordinances. These political units, thus

incorporated, may take and hold property for public use; may borrow money by the issuing of bonds, for the building of local public improvements; and do all other acts and things which public corporations may of right do.

TAXATION

What is the principle of taxation in local government?

That each local community has the right to raise by taxation on the property within its boundaries, both real and personal, such sums as it may appropriate for local improvements and the carrying on of its local government.

Does the State limit local communities as to the amount they may raise by taxation?

In many States, according to constitutional provision, only a certain percentage of the valuation of its property can be levied against it by taxation.

What is meant by special assessment taxes?

The right is given to villages and cities to levy special assessment taxes, for the building of sidewalks, grading of streets, paving, etc., against abutting property. This is done on the theory that, while such improvements are of benefit to the general public, the benefit accrues more especially to the owners of such abutting property.

How are taxes levied for the support of State government?

The government of a State, generally speaking, is supported by direct taxation levied upon all property of the State, both real and personal.

How is the valuation of the property of a State determined?

By local assessors, who, having determined the valuation of the property, both real and personal, in township, village, and city, for the purpose of local taxation, make

returns of such valuation to the county officials, who in turn transmit the valuation of the entire county to the proper State official. The rate of taxation in the local community is fixed by local officials; the rate in the county is fixed by county officials, and in the State by State officials—all alike, based on the valuation of the local assessors.

Who determines the amount of money to be raised by taxation for State purposes?

The State Legislature.

How are the taxes of State, county, and local community collected?

By a local officer termed the tax collector or treasurer. In some States taxpayers are notified when their taxes are due by receiving a tax bill, but as a rule, the taxpayer must go to the office of the tax collector or the treasurer in the community in which he lives in order to pay his taxes. Public notice is usually given of the time and place for paying taxes.

What are the penalties in case taxes are not paid when due?

The property may be sold for taxes to the highest bidder, and a penalty attached, and a high rate of interest is usually charged, when the owner thereof makes final settlement. In case he does not make this settlement within a certain specified time, it is the right of the person who holds that certificate, in some states, to demand from the proper officer in the community in which the tax is levied, a tax-deed, which deed, when placed on record, is a transfer of the title of the property in question to the certificate holder. In spite of this, a tax-deed is generally regarded as a questionable title to property, and such title can usually be set aside by legal proceedings.

What special taxes do some States levy?

Some States levy a tax for the license and sale of intoxicating liquors; some a special tax on corporations; others have passed inheritance tax laws.

How is the national government supported?

By means of customs and internal revenues—an indirect tax. The one is levied on goods imported from foreign countries, the other is levied on certain articles manufactured and sold in this country.

ELECTIONS

What is an election district?

The election district is a voting precinct, all of the electors within whose boundaries cast their ballots in any election at one ballot-box center, termed the polls. A city is divided into many election districts, so arranged as that each may include, as nearly as possible, an equal number of voters. In some cities, the ward becomes the election district, while in many towns and villages one ballot-box or polling place is made to serve the entire number of voters.

What must an elector do preparatory to an election in the election district in which he lives?

In States requiring registration, he must register before the proper authorities on registration days. Notice of registration days, hours, and places is usually given in the newspapers.

How does notice of an election come to an elector?

Usually through newspaper publication.

What is a primary or caucus?

It is a meeting of party electors, held in an election district, for the purpose of nominating candidates, or electing delegates to a convention which shall nominate candidates preparatory to an election.

Who may take part in a primary or caucus?

Every elector in an election district may and should take part in the primary of his party. In some States, however, the law prohibits an elector from taking part

in a primary unless he has registered in the district as a party man.

How does notice of the primary come to an elector?

In some states the law requires newspaper publication of primary meetings, as of elections. In States where there is no such law, the issuing of notice of the primary is left entirely to party leaders.

How is the primary conducted?

The law in some States prescribes the conduct of the primary as well as of the election. It states when, and the hours during which it shall be held; prescribes the method of electing delegates or nominating candidates; and in other ways insures to the elector the same rights in the primary as in the election. In States where the primary is not controlled by law, its conduct is entirely in the hands of party leaders.

What is meant by direct primary nomination?

It means the direct nomination of all candidates, for any and every office, in the primary. Under this method, every voter is as free to nominate his candidates as to elect them. The purpose of such a law is to prevent any one man or set of men from slating a ticket and thus controlling the primary.

What is a political convention?

It is a meeting of delegates from the primaries, or of delegates from one convention to another, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for an election.

For what purpose are district conventions held?

For the nomination of candidates to represent the district; a Congressman is nominated in a congressional district convention, a State Senator in a State senatorial district convention, and an Assemblyman in a State Assembly district convention.

What is the business of a county convention?

To nominate candidates preparatory to a county election, or to elect delegates from the county to some other political convention, such as a district or State convention.

What is the business of a State convention?

To nominate candidates for State offices preparatory to a State election; to frame the platform of the party in the State, and at stated times to elect delegates to a national convention.

What is the business of a national convention?

To nominate a President and Vice-President, and to draw up and adopt a party platform.

What is the Australian ballot system?

It is a system of voting which takes its name from the country where it was first introduced. The chief merit of this system lies in the fact that it practically insures to the voter a secret ballot. It provides that the names of all candidates in an election, of whatever party, shall be printed on one ballot at public expense. As the names of all candidates in a single party appear in one column, it is only necessary for the voter, who would vote a straight party ticket, to mark a cross in the circle under the name or emblem adopted by his party. To vote a split ticket, it is necessary for the voter to indicate his choice by putting a cross opposite the name of every candidate he wishes elected. In this system, every ballot is numbered, and all ballots must be accounted for by the election officers at the close of the election. Sample ballots, differing only in color from the official ones, which are invariably white, are distributed at the polls for the enlightenment of voters, who may thus examine the ticket before entering the private booth to prepare the official ballot.

Who pays the expenses of an election?

The expense of providing polling places, voting booths, and supplies therefor, and the compensation of election

officers in each election district, is a charge upon the town, city, village, or county in which the election is held. So, likewise, is the expense of delivering and printing the sample ballots, cards of instruction, poll books, tally sheets, and return sheets for inspectors and ballot clerks.

COURTS

What court is established by the Constitution of the United States?

The Supreme Court; while power to establish inferior courts is vested in Congress.

What inferior courts have been established by Congress?

Nine circuit courts, nine circuit courts of appeal, and ninety district courts. In addition to these, two special courts have been established at Washington, termed the Court of Claims, and the Court of Public Land Claims.

How many judges constitute the Supreme Court?

The present number is nine, one of whom is termed the Chief Justice.

Can the number of judges in the Supreme Court be increased or diminished?

Yes; it is within the power of Congress to determine the number of Supreme Court judges.

Where are the sessions of the Supreme Court held?

In the Capitol Building at Washington, D. C.

What are circuit courts?

The territory of the United States is divided into nine circuits, in each of which is a circuit court, and to each of which are appointed three judges. These three judges, in conjunction with the Justice of the Supreme Court, having jurisdiction over that circuit, constitute a court of appeals in that circuit.

What are district courts?

Each State constitutes at least one judicial district in which is a United States court presided over by a United States District Judge. The more populous States are divided into two, three, or more districts, each having a district judge.

How are the judges of the United States courts chosen?

They are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

For how long a time are they appointed?

For life, or during good behavior.

What are the other officers of the United States courts?

In each judicial district is a United States District Attorney and a United States Marshal, appointed by the President.

What courts have been established by the States?

Each State establishes its own judicial system. There is usually in each State a supreme or superior court, circuits, and district or county courts. The county, as a rule, is a court district, and in addition to the county court, contains also a probate or surrogate's court.

What other courts are there in a State?

In cities there are city or municipal courts, while in villages and townships there are justices' courts, presided over by justices of the peace.

How are the judges of State courts chosen?

In some States they are appointed by the Governor for life, or during good behavior; in other States they are elected for a certain term by the people.

What are the other officers of the State courts?

In each State there is a State's Attorney, or Attorney-General, and in each county a District Attorney and a Sheriff. These officers are usually elected by the people.

Appendix

POPULATION

The first census, or enumeration of the population of the United States, was taken in the year 1790, and according to the Constitution a similar census must be taken once in every ten years.

The following table gives the census of population for each year in which it has been taken:

1790.....	2,929,214
1800.....	5,308,483
1810.....	7,239,881
1820.....	9,633,822
1830.....	12,866,020
1840.....	18,069,452
1850.....	23,191,876
1860.....	31,443,321
1870.....	38,558,371
1880.....	50,155,783
1890.....	62,622,250
1900.....	76,303,387

The census enumeration of the population in 1900 included the population of Alaska, but not the population of the insular possessions. Adding to this the population of the Philippines (1903), 7,635,426; Porto Rico, 953,243; Hawaii, 154,001; Guam, 8,661; American Samoa, 5,800; gives a total population of 85,-271,093.

The following table shows the nativity of the foreign born population (male), twenty-one years of age and over in the United States, according to the 1900 census:

According to the census returns of 1900, there were in the United States, at that time, 21,329,819 male citizens, twenty-one years of age and upward. This included the population of Alaska, Hawaii, and the various Indian Reservations. Of this number, there were native born, 16,227,285; foreign born, 5,102,534. The total white population in these two classes was 19,036,148; the negro population, 2,065,989, and the combined population of the Chinese, Japanese and Indians, 227,687.

Germans	1,332,359
Irish	725,692
Canadians (English)	342,689
“ (French)	164,781 507,470

English	419,540
Swedes	296,303
Italians	253,130
Norwegians	174,480
Russians	173,149
Austrians	143,669
Scots	116,899
Poles (German)	63,842
“ (Austrian)	30,161
“ (Russian)	79,574
“ (Unknown)	9,971
Chinese	153,548
Danes	99,754
Hungarians	83,235
Bohemians	72,986
Swiss	70,547
Japanese	63,524
French	59,450
Welsh	55,283
Hollanders	46,568
Mexicans	45,661
Finlanders	45,126
Portuguese	35,076
Belgians	18,892
West Indians	15,060
Greeks	6,926
Asiatics	6,349
Roumanians	5,672
Turks	5,604
Atlantic Islanders	5,559
Spaniards	5,495
Cubans	5,087
Born at Sea	4,758
Australians	4,204
South Americans	3,207
Central Americans	2,173
Luxemburgians	1,910
Other Countries	1,816
Africans	1,625
Europeans	1,259
Pacific Islanders	1,170
Indians	1,169
	1,150

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government; laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount of payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislations:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind; enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from the allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, AND FIFTY-FOUR OTHER SIGNERS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Section I. Congress in General

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section II. House of Representatives

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three, *Massachusetts* eight, *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* one, *Connecticut* five, *New York* six, *New Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight, *Delaware* one, *Maryland* six, *Virginia* ten, *North Carolina* five, *South Carolina* five, and *Georgia* three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section III. Senate

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section IV. Both Houses

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section V. The Houses Separately

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section VI. Privileges and Disabilities of Members

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section VII. Mode of Passing Laws

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objec-

tions, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section VIII. Powers Granted to Congress

The Congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish post-offices and post-roads;
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations;
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
13. To provide and maintain a navy;
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section IX. Powers Denied to the United States

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in the proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Section X. Powers Denied to the States

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section I. President and Vice-President

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House

shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.] .

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he may have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section II. Powers of the President

1. The President shall be Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and counsels, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section III. Duties of the President

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section IV. Impeachment

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section I. United States Courts

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section II. Jurisdiction of the United States Courts

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime juris-

diction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section III. Treason

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV. THE STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Section I. State Records

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section II. Privileges of Citizens, Etc.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section III. New States and Territories

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Section IV. Guarantee to the States

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V. POWER OF AMENDMENT

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendments which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI. PUBLIC DEBT, SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION,
OATH OF OFFICE, RELIGIOUS TEST

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive

and judicial officers both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII. RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state

and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

I. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed;

and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members or the legislature thereof, is denied

to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

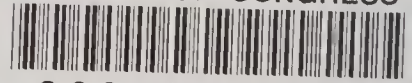
ARTICLE XV.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



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